

## NOT READY TO VOTE

## SEVERAL SENATORS YET TO SPEAK ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Meanwhile the Senator from Spain, as Mr. Gray of the New York State Designates the Fine Test of a Statesman, Hopes About the Fate of the Spanish Gentleman Who Chose to Stand for the Spanish Cause, Chilton's Contends for the Senate Resolutions, as Against the House Substitute—Caffery Asks for Evidence.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—Cuba had the entire attention of the senate today, speeches being made by Senators Gray, Chilton and Caffery, the debate being enlivened by many spirited incidents. Mr. Gray's plea for Cuba brought on a running cross-fire of comment and inquiry from Mr. Hale. The Delaware senator caused much amusement by referring to Mr. Hale as "the senator from Spain." A fresh and vigorous contribution to the debate came from Mr. Chilton of Texas, who has seldom addressed the senate. He urged that there was abundant work to be done to secure the attention of congress instead of enlisting in humanitarian crusades abroad, with their possibilities of war. Mr. Caffery, also, opposed the Cuban resolutions. Senators Patterson, Mills, Tamm and others were yet to be heard on the resolutions, and no time for a vote has been fixed.

Mr. Stewart spoke of the ineffectual effort of 12,500 Spanish soldiers to put down the uprising. Cuba was smaller in area than the state of Virginia and yet Virginia had a debt of less than \$30,000,000 while \$300,000,000 of Spain's debt was secured by the customs duty of Cuba. It was an extension to this hemisphere of Great Britain's course in placing Egypt under the lash in order to meet the Egyptian debt. The greed of Spanish bondholders was the bottom of Cuba's slavery to Spain.

The American people thrilled with sympathy for Cuba, he said, and yet senators stood here quibbling over a report as to the facts.

"Let us pass a joint resolution," declared Mr. Stewart, "and throw the responsibility on the president for thwarting the resolutions."

GRAY'S SENATORIAL PRIDE. Mr. Gray (Dem. Del.) said that as a member of the senate he was bound to relations he had with his assent from the conference report accepting the house resolutions. He regarded the original senate resolutions as preferable and it was consistent with the dignity of the senate to insist upon the form which had commanded such overwhelming strength in the senate. There was no reason why the senate should now abandon its position, thus contemptuously sweeping aside an expression first in point of time. He abated nothing in his support of the original resolutions.

The authorized statement of Premier Canovas de Castro, which appeared in the New York paper had specifically spoken of this conflict as a "civil war." It was a self-evident war, with 125,000 Spanish soldiers in the field, and the senate resolutions merely recognized this fact.

A controversy arose when Mr. Gray asserted that the present war was precipitated by Spain's failure to carry out her promise to Cuba, made at the close of the former war. Mr. Platt of Connecticut said that this assertion was frequently made, but no evidence was given and he asked if the committee on foreign relations knew the assertion to be true.

HALE UPHOLDS SPAIN. Mr. Hale also asked if the committee did not know that General Campos, who is so lauded, in contradiction to General Weyler, had stated that Spain had carried out in detail all material promises and was proceeding to enlarge the conditions of autonomy and home rule in Cuba when this struggle broke out. Mr. Hale said he had the documents to show this.

Mr. Hoar also took a hand in upholding this view.

Mr. Hale insisted that Spain had carried out every one of her promises, save those of minor character. Mr. Hale added:

"I speak with some feeling, because I am laboring under a sense of indignation at the suppression of facts. The committee has kept the facts from the country."

"Does not the senate know," questioned Mr. Gallinger sharply, "that the Cubans cannot hold a meeting without having it suppressed by some Spanish functionary?"

Mr. Hale answered that this was a general condition on which he was not informed, and not pertinent to this question.

THE SENATOR FROM SPAIN. During his remarks Mr. Gray caused amusement by the remark to Mr. Hale: "I call the attention of the senator from Spain."

There was a round of laughter, in which Mr. Hale did not join. Mr. Gray quickly corrected the apparent inadvertence, by adding, "I should say the senator from Maine."

Mr. Gray frequently repeated his references to the senator from Spain, and at times quickly correcting it, and amid suppressed laughter.

He referred to the bloody Spanish order, in the last Cuban rebellion, declaring to be piracy and a crime in insurance on the high seas.

"Did not the federal government seek to do this in 1895?" said Mr. Hale.

"Did forbid that that be true," answered Mr. Gray.

Mr. Hale said the federal order was not carried out.

"Why was it not carried out?" asked Mr. Morgan rising quickly.

"It could not be," answered Mr. Hale.

"No, you did not dare to attempt it," said Mr. Morgan.

HE'S FOR HOME MISSIONS. Mr. Chilton (Dem. Tex.) followed Mr. Gray in support of a proper recognition of Cuban belligerency, expressing his preference for a joint resolution. He said there was some question as to whether the Cubans had made sufficient headway to entitle them to this recognition, but he thought they had. He insisted, however, that the resolution should be in the joint form, which would make it responsible in character, and that it should be temperate in tone and in diplomatic manner. It appeared, however, that temperate utterances were not in accordance with the popular demand and it appeared that congress was attempting to meet this demand. He had no objection to the senate resolution except that it was concurrent and not joint in form.

Mr. Chilton criticized the Cameron amendment to the foreign relations committee resolutions, saying that the mediation for independence provided for in that amendment was incompatible with the threat conveyed by it. Strong, however, as was this declaration, the house had gone a step further and had adopted resolution which the senate was now asked to accept, breathing the language of hostility and everywhere spoken of as likely to result in war. He thought the popularity of the resolutions was due to the fact that they were likely to produce this result. And what, he asked, was to be gained by a war with Spain?

SOMEBODY GET HURT. He had no doubt that in the event of war the United States would, to the end, succeed, but it would only be after a prolonged strife and the loss of

much money, the destruction of commerce, and the death of many brave Americans. The result would be an increase of the bonded debt. Others might be willing to take the chances in war but he had seen enough of the effects of the war since 1892 to convince him that the poor were great sufferers from war. If we went to war to get why not make it on Russia, in the interest of exiles in Siberia, or on Turkey, in the interest of Armenians?

Mr. Chilton said that congress should beware of raising another war issue such as would come with the acquisition of Cuba. The senator spoke vigorously in closing, in favor of giving attention to our affairs at home before starting on a crusade abroad.

Mr. Caffery (Dem. La.) opposed the resolutions on the ground that no reliable evidence of war was given. He regarded it as remarkable that the senate should be asked to pass on this grave question without a scintilla of evidence presented from a committee. He said that the power of recognizing belligerency rested exclusively with the president. International law was fixed and rigid, and would not give way to the laws of humanity. If the United States held to this official, recognized rule of international law, it would be excluded from the sisterhood of nations. Mr. Caffery had not concluded when, at 4 o'clock, the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

FIGHT IN A COURT ROOM. Man on Trial at Atlanta for Counterfeiting Becomes Violent.

Atlanta, Ga., March 19.—A sensational scene was enacted in the United States court room this afternoon, when George W. Dice, on trial for counterfeiting, after a war of words with Inspector John E. Murphy of St. Louis, drew the attention of the court to a general fight, in which the greatest excitement prevailed, followed. No one was injured in the melee.

Immediately after the court had ordered the removal of Inspector Murphy, who had been on the witness stand, walked up to Dice and the prisoner shook hands with him.

In this is a deal you fellows are giving me a rough time, he said to Dice in Kansas City that all I wanted was a chance to go before a judge there and plead guilty for what I had done.

Inspector Murphy started to answer, when Chief Justice Fuller, by the toll him to stop talking. Just then Murphy came up. Dice saw him and said:

"What's the man that gave me a rotten deal, I'll smash your face if I can get you," said Dice to Murphy, employing a shameful epithet.

"No, you won't," answered Murphy, who was standing by the door.

No sooner had the words left his lips than Dice sprang at Murphy's throat. He only reached the lapel of Murphy's coat, however, when an officer sprang forward and caught him by the throat. Dice fought like a demon, but was overpowered. In the melee several chairs were overturned and one or two inspectors fell over to the floor.

GERTRUDE TAYLOR CONFESSES Her Sister-in-Law Tossed Her and She Took a Rough-on-Hair Revenge.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 19.—The mystery of the poisoning of the Dillon Taylor family at Craig, Missouri, which has resulted in the death of Robert Taylor, and the probable death of Robert Taylor, his son, and the latter's wife, was cleared up today, when Gertrude Taylor, aged 18, confessed that she was guilty of the poisoning.

She said she had formed a dislike for her brother and his wife and her father because they would not consent to her keeping an organ which had been in the house for a year. Robert Taylor had bought the musical instrument. Two months ago he was married to Estella Varnes, a milliner, and they have resulted in the death of Robert Taylor, and the probable death of Robert Taylor, his son, and the latter's wife, was cleared up today, when Gertrude Taylor, aged 18, confessed that she was guilty of the poisoning.

She then determined on vengeance and secured a rough-on-hair, which she dumped into the coffee pot.

She was arrested this afternoon on the charge of murder and her bail was placed at \$1,000.

Robert Taylor and wife, if they survive, will be invalids for life.

Uncles of the girl, who are very wealthy, say she shall never be convicted if money can save her.

TO RECEIVE THE BOOTH TUCKERS Commissioner Eva Booth is Preparing for a Grand Demonstration.

New York, March 19.—Commissioner Eva Booth and the other officers at the Salvation army headquarters are busy preparing for the grand demonstration to be held in Carnegie music hall on March 31 to welcome Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the newly appointed commanders of the army of the United States.

Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the newly appointed commanders of the army of the United States, will be met by a torch-light procession in which all the officers and soldiers of the army in this city and the neighboring district will take part. Many field officers from various states all over the country have been invited.

Ballington Booth was asked today regarding the reports that Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, upon their arrival, would be met by a torch-light procession from General Booth, will try to induce him to abandon his independent movement. He said:

"I do not know that the new command will take any such action as indicated in the reports. Of this I am certain, however, they will not succeed. Any intercourse between myself and Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker may occur, but it will be of a purely social character. If they should call to me with a view to inducing me to return to the army and I know that to be the object of their visit, I do not know that I would see them, in fact, I think I would not."

FISHING TIPS IN TROUBLE Storm at Cleveland, Ohio, Catches Two, One of Which is Likely to Be Lost.

Cleveland, O., March 19.—The storm of yesterday and last night grew in intensity towards evening today. The wind shifted to the northwest and blew a gale, drifting the snow badly. As a result, street railway traffic was interrupted in the country. There will be a total stoppage of the snow and the wind is going down.

About noon today the fishing tug Jess J. Kellison went out on the lake and after gathering the net put out the night before, started back. When outside the breakwater, the blizzard struck them, and they were soon hemmed in by the pack ice floating there that were driven in by the north wind. They were soon imprisoned and in danger of sinking, and they whistled for help. The powerful harbor tug Bacon put back the third time to rescue the Jessie Ennis, but the effort was finally abandoned and the craft will probably be dashed upon the breakwater.

The brakeman's "all aboard" cry was heard from the airship rings the song, "Come, all get off the earth."

—Truth.

## TO FIX PENALTIES

## WESTERN TRUNK LINES COMMITTEE MEN HAVE A PLAN.

Effort to be Made to Get That Institution Into Working Order Again—It Has Proposed to Renew the Agreement and Secure a Heavy Guarantee Deposit from Each Party Thereto, to be Held as a Check to Rate Cutting—Joint Traffic Association Meeting—Railroad News.

Chicago, March 19.—A meeting of the executive officers of the roads in the Western Trunk Line committee will be held in this city on March 25. Another effort will be made to get that pool into working order, and this time it is proposed to inflict heavy penalties on any road that is guilty of breaking the agreement. The pool has been an utter failure up till now and the meeting of the executive officers some days ago, in which it was determined to give the pool another chance for its life, has been prospective of no good whatever. The demoralization in rates continues as bad as ever, and there seems to be no remedy at hand that will stop the evil. It is planned now that all the roads in the agreement shall deposit a large amount of money with the officials of the pool as a guarantee of good faith, and upon conviction of cutting rates, or of violating the agreement, the money will be deducted from the amount of the deposit. This plan, however, has some strong opponents and it is not sure of being carried through.

There is trouble among the transcontinental roads over the through California business. It is claimed that the rates from the Ohio river territory to California are much lower proportionally than those from Chicago and that the difference between the rates is making a chance to scalp, which the brokers are not slow to seize. The roads from the Ohio river territory to California are asked to raise their rates, and it is probable that the matter will come up before a meeting of all the interested roads in the near future.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION Business Transacted at a Meeting of the Board of Control in New York City.

New York, March 19.—The board of control consisting of railroad presidents of the various lines in the joint traffic association, held a meeting today. Edward F. Leonard, president of the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroad, was elected as arbitrator to succeed ex-Judge J. D. Cox of Cincinnati, who recently resigned. Commissioner Blanchard submitted to the board the report of the board of managers, and an exhibit of the general state of affairs at the present time.

UNION PACIFIC LOWERS RATES Nails and Iron Pipe are Reduced to Utah Points.

Omaha, March 19.—The Union Pacific has announced a reduction in the rates from pipe from the Missouri river to Utah points. The rate on nails is 58 cents, the old rate being 58 cents and a corresponding reduction has been made on the freight rates. It is stated at the freight office, has been brought about by the condition of things in Utah. The lowering, it is believed, will be met by other lines. There is no further reduction anticipated.

COSTS NOTHING TO LEARN Art of Cookery Made Easy; or, Every Gas Company a Public Benefactor.

Kansas City, March 19.—The local gas rate war today developed a feature without a parallel, when the Kansas City Gas company opened a free school of cookery for its patrons. This is in addition to the organ which was given with free stoves and gas at 5 cents a thousand. This has been brought about by the entrance into the field of a rival company, the Missouri Gas company, which is open to business. The new company has already met the offer of free stoves and will also supply its consumers at 5 cents a thousand.

SURVIVORS OF THREE WRECKED British Steamer Funs in at New York With a Miscellaneous Lot.

New York, March 19.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the British steamer Humbert from the Azores and Bermuda, were nine shipwrecked mariners, four of the crew of the German ship Anna, which put into Funchal, leaving a voyage to London from London to Philadelphia, and was condemned and three of the crew of the Norwegian bark Schweignard, which put into Bermuda. The survivors were put into Bermuda. The survivors were put into Bermuda. The survivors were put into Bermuda.

BEST WAY TO REACH NANSSEN This Gets Captain Wiggins and Baron Toll Into a Controversy.

London, March 19.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says: "A lively newspaper discussion is proceeding between Captain Wiggins and Baron Toll as to the best means of reaching Dr. Nansen. Baldwin's Chicago expedition is also being discussed. It is agreed that the latter is quite useless for discovering Dr. Nansen, and if it is necessary it could be made more easily and quickly through Europe and the Siberian railway. It is supposed that Mr. Baldwin may intend to offer his services to Andrew's balloon expedition in the event of the latter terminating on the northern coast of Siberia."

"Captain Wiggins proposes that the steamer Barnard, belonging to his company and now on the coast of Norway, should be hired in the spring to make a voyage to Cape Cheluskine, the extreme northern point of northern Siberia, before vessels from the west can traverse the Kara sea."

LATEST TIPS IN POSTMARKS Weather Forecasts to be Stamped on Letters, Beginning With July.

Washington, March 19.—The scheme of adding the latest weather forecasts to the regular postmarks on letters will be commenced by the postoffice department July 1. Applications for this service from over forty post offices have been filed and it will be adopted first in New York, Chicago and other large cities.

Lack of From Trade Advertising is Bitter Are Sweet BUT RESULTS

## TERRILL IS CAUGHT

## (Continued from First Page.)

man hanged in Oklahoma, now. Since his escape, the negro, Milligan, at Oklahoma City, has paid the greatest penalty for murder.

STRICKING IT RICH AT PERRY Latest Find Uncovered in a Vein of Native Poetry.

Perry, O. T., March 19.—(Special.)—Several new shafts in the mining district south of the city, are being sunk and old miners are tramping the hills over with pick and shovel. Several mining companies are organized and are getting ready for work.

OLD CALAMITY. One of the new arrivals is a peculiar character, who calls himself "Old Calamity," and when not quoting Byron or Shelley quotes his own poetry, of which the following is a sample:

He hails from Longview, up high, Where snow-capped mountains kiss the sky, And his name is "Old Calamity."

Born on the summit of Pike's Peak, Where winds blow cold and wild and bleak Nursed by a bear on Bitter Creek, Was Old Calamity.

He's built upon the frontier plan, Good-hearted soul—he's killed his man—And till of late has struck hard pan, Has Old Calamity.

Beneath his rugged coat his beats A heart that knows no small deceit, He always drinks—but never treats, Does Old Calamity.

If Perry is destined to become a mining camp we might as well try to stand this poetry.

There is trouble among the transcontinental roads over the through California business. It is claimed that the rates from the Ohio river territory to California are much lower proportionally than those from Chicago and that the difference between the rates is making a chance to scalp, which the brokers are not slow to seize. The roads from the Ohio river territory to California are asked to raise their rates, and it is probable that the matter will come up before a meeting of all the interested roads in the near future.

GOES TO SEE ABOUT FREEMAN. Independence, Kan., March 19.—Hon. George W. Scott, ex-United States senator from Kansas, is expected to arrive here today enroute to the Osage county as agent of the interior department, which sends him to investigate the trouble between the half-breeds and Government Agent Freeman.

ST. JOHN'S BROAD GAGE PLATFORM Pittsburg, Kan., March 19.—Ex-Governor St. John writes that while he is out of the contest for the presidential nomination, he will be in Pittsburg to fight for a broad-gage platform. The factions are about evenly divided and a bit of contest over the state platform seems inevitable.

DIED FROM A CHILD'S BITE. Lawrence, Kan., March 19.—Blood poisoning caused by a bite of a diptheria patient, a child, caused the death of Dr. B. J. Perrine of Vineland, N. J., who was visiting in Lawrence.

LITTLE RISK IN OCEAN TRAVEL. Percentage of Lives Lost Does Not Compare with Railroads.

James A. Dumont, supervising inspector-general of steam vessels, has sent to congress a report showing that, as a rule, life is safer to-day on an ocean steamer than on any other vehicle of transportation. He says that in the 20 years ended last June 100 ocean and coastwise steamers were lost, with 778 passengers, an annual average of 28 persons. On the railroads of the United States during five years ended June 30, 1895, 34,304 passengers and employees were killed, an annual average of 6,861. James A. Dumont says he has been unable to find any statistics in this country showing the number of people killed in general employment. In Germany, however, a record is kept of accidental loss of life among workmen. The German records show that in 1894, 1,000 workmen lost their lives through ordinary accidents incidental to their labor. This means an annual average of 4,727 persons, or more than six times the number of passengers and employees lost on ocean steamers in 20 years. Gen. Dumont says that this government, by its beneficent laws regulating travel by sea, has reduced the death rate to a minimum not reached by any other nation. He adds that these figures, gained from actual experience, should go far to remove the fear of ocean travel felt by many timid persons.

THINK DAY OF DOOM AT HAND Blasts from a Dinner Horn Mistaken for Gabriel's Trumpeting.

The prediction that the earth is fully belovied by the people of the sections of eastern Kentucky which are not penetrated by railroads. Ever since it was reported that the comet would strike, religious revivals have been going on all over Knott county. Twelve different Baptist preachers have been holding forth every night before congregations in schoolhouses, in cabins and in the courthouse at Hindman. The preachers believe that the end of the world is at hand, and expect their hearers to make peace with God.

While Rev. Mr. Carpenter was addressing an immense audience at Hindman Court-House a few nights ago a young reprobate who doesn't care whether the world comes to an end or not, and who had been backing in mountain dew, ascended a hill back of the building and blew three unearthly blasts on a dinner horn. One of the excited women in the congregation shrieked: "I told you the Lord was coming! Don't you hear His angel blow?"

Almost a panic followed her words and the people fled from the building seeking safety at home. Many people have fled to the caves of the Cumberland mountains and are living there in hourly expectation of destruction.

American Cars for Africa. The J. G. Brill Car company of Philadelphia has obtained a big contract for trolley cars for Cape Town, South Africa, against the competition of the world. The firm will build the cars, furnish the motor, electricity engines, pumps and condensers and erect the power-houses. The contract calls for 25 cars.

Cheapsake Oysters. Fifteen years ago Maryland and Virginia furnished from the Chesapeake 10,000,000 of the 25,000,000 bushels of oysters eaten by the people of the United States. This year they will not furnish more than 5,000,000 bushels, and the largest oyster territory in the world diminishes in its productivity each year.

## LOSERS ARE MANY

## STOCK MARKET CLOSING WITH GENERAL SLIGHT DECLINES.

Foreign Influences Exert an Early Favorable Influence on the Improved Aspect of European Politics—Americans Higher in London, and Shorter Cover on This Side for That Account—Later Influences are of the Bearish Quality, the Further Discussion of Cuban Matters in the Senate Being Notable.

New York, March 19.—The volume of business today in stocks was about on a level with that of Wednesday. The usual professional character, although some selling by commission houses was reported. The course of trade was irregular and the movements reflected in a very slight degree the limited news that might be considered to exert a legitimate bearing upon values. The initial prices were irregular, with the internationally listed stocks generally showing improvement. The contributory influence was higher prices for American stocks in London and buying for that account in this market, chiefly to cover shorts. St. Paul was the leader in point of advance. Representative foreign houses were favorably impressed by the news of the late main political relations of the powers, and especially England and France, regarding the proposed British note into the Sudan. The early gains noted were traditional, as a matter of fact by the appearance of weakness in several stocks and by revived rumors of prompt action by the senate on the Cuban question. Free selling by influential houses having Washington connections was noted, and this encouraged aggressive action by the professional dealers. Some of the recognized bearish houses were active and their operations were based on the unfavorable mercantile situation. Stress was also laid upon the reported unsatisfactory condition of the iron industry, while some of the anthracite coal properties were attacked on rumors of unfavorable temporary results as to gross earnings arising from the present policy of rigid restrictions of the anthracite coal industry. Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred again attracted attention by a loss of 3 per cent. No explanation for the continued weakness on this specialty had been obtained up to the close of trading.

The railroad bonds were stronger. Reading was weak on assessment account and losses occurred in other instances. Northern Pacific issues figured for a liberal proportion of the aggregate transactions of \$14,000. Declines extended to 2 1/2 per cent, the last in Atchafalpa adjustment fairs.

Governments were steady on sales of \$2,000.

LONDON, PARIS AND BERLIN. New York, March 19.—Evening Post's London financial cablegram: The stock markets were still listless today, notwithstanding a slight improvement in the general position of the market. The shares were rather better, but other markets were featureless and dull. Americans have been steady, but closed flat on New York prices.

Stocks were generally falling heavily, and also Indian exchange, thus indicating that the emphasis speech by the chancellor of the exchequer on the maintenance of the gold standard and the temporary stoppage of the gold movement was a relief to the market. The Indian budget is highly satisfactory, the surplus for the past year being much larger than anticipated.

The coin and bullion in the Bank of England have increased this week 24,000 pounds, of which 7,000 pounds was gold imported, the rest came from home circulation. The details of the gold movement were, 50,000 pounds imported from Egypt and 25,000 pounds from Portugal.

GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY. Kansas City, March 19.—Butter—Creamery, very firm; country, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; dairy, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

Eggs—Unchanged. H. Very firm for best grades; others 10 to 11; 12 to 13; 14 to 15; 16 to 17; 18 to 19; 20 to 21; 22 to 23; 24 to 25; 26 to 27; 28 to 29; 30 to 31; 32 to 33; 34 to 35; 36 to 37; 38 to 39; 40 to 41; 42 to 43; 44 to 45; 46 to 47; 48 to 49; 50 to 51; 52 to 53; 54 to 55; 56 to 57; 58 to 59; 60 to 61; 62 to 63; 64 to 65; 66 to 67; 68 to 69; 70 to 71; 72 to 73; 74 to 75; 76 to 77; 78 to 79; 80 to 81; 82 to 83; 84 to 85; 86 to 87; 88 to 89; 90 to 91; 92 to 93; 94 to 95; 96 to 97; 98 to 99; 100 to 101; 102 to 103; 104 to 105; 106 to 107; 108 to 109; 110 to 111; 112 to 113; 114 to 115; 116 to 117; 118 to 119; 120 to 121; 122 to 123; 124 to 125; 126 to 127; 128 to 129; 130 to 131; 132 to 133; 134 to 135; 136 to 137; 138 to 139; 140 to 141; 142 to 143; 144 to 145; 146 to 147; 148 to 149; 150 to 151; 152 to 153; 154 to 155; 156 to 157; 158 to 159; 160 to 161; 162 to 163; 164 to 165; 166 to 167; 168 to 169; 170 to 171; 172 to 173; 174 to 175; 176 to 177; 178 to 179; 180 to 181; 182 to 183; 184 to 185; 186 to 187; 188 to 189; 190 to 191; 192 to 193; 194 to 195; 196 to 197; 198 to 199; 200 to 201; 202 to 203; 204 to 205; 206 to 207; 208 to 209; 210 to 211; 212 to 213; 214 to 215; 216 to 217; 218 to 219; 220 to 221; 222 to 223; 224 to 225; 226 to 227; 228 to 229; 230 to 231; 232 to 233; 234 to 235; 236 to 237; 238 to 239; 240 to 241; 242 to 243; 244 to 245; 246 to 247; 248 to 249; 250 to 251; 252 to 253; 254 to 255; 256 to 257; 258 to 259; 260 to 261; 262 to 263; 264 to 265; 266 to 267; 268 to 269; 270 to 271; 272 to 273; 274 to 275; 276 to 277; 278 to 279; 280 to 281; 282 to 283; 284 to 285; 286 to 287; 288 to 289; 290 to 291; 292 to 293; 294 to 295; 296 to 297; 298 to 299; 300 to 301; 302 to 303; 304 to 305; 306 to 307; 308 to 309; 310 to 311; 312 to 313; 314 to 315; 316 to 317; 318 to 319; 320 to 321; 322 to 323; 324 to 325; 326 to 327; 328 to 329; 330 to 331; 332 to 333; 334 to 335; 336 to 337; 338 to 339; 340 to 341; 342 to 343; 344 to 345; 346 to 347; 348 to 349; 350 to 351; 352 to 353; 354 to 355; 356 to 357; 358 to 359; 360 to 361; 362 to 363; 364 to 365; 366 to 367; 368 to 369; 370 to 371; 372 to 373; 374 to 375; 376 to 377; 378 to 379; 380 to 381; 382 to 383; 384 to 385; 386 to 387; 388 to 389; 390 to 391; 392 to 393; 394 to 395; 396 to 397; 398 to 399; 400 to 401; 402 to 403; 404 to 405; 406 to 407; 408 to 409; 410 to 411; 412 to 413; 414 to 415; 416 to 417; 418 to 419; 420 to 421; 422 to 423; 424 to 425; 426 to 427; 428 to 429; 430 to 431; 432 to 433; 434 to 435; 436 to 437; 438 to 439; 440 to 441; 442 to 443; 444 to 445; 446 to 447; 448 to 449; 450 to 451; 452 to 453; 454 to 455; 456 to 457; 458 to 459; 460 to 461; 462 to 463; 464 to 465; 466 to 467; 468 to 469; 470 to 471; 472 to